

GLOSSARY

This glossary lists in alphabetical order many of the terms used in the EA and their definitions.

aerosol – a dispersion of very fine colloidal particles suspended in the air or in some gas.

agent – see biological agent and chemical agent.

anaerobic – able to live and grow without air or free oxygen, such as certain bacteria.

anthrax – an infectious disease of cattle, sheep, etc. which can be transmitted to humans.

bacteriophage – a virus that infects bacteria.

biological agent – a pathogenic micro-organism and any naturally occurring, genetically manipulated, or synthesized component of biological origin that is capable of causing:

- Death, disease, or other biological malfunction in humans, animals, or plants
- Deterioration of food, water, equipment, or supplies

biological simulant – a biological substance, or microorganism that shares at least one physical or biological characteristic of a biological agent, has been shown to be non-pathogenic, and can be used for biological defense testing to replace the agent under study.

biosafety level – a category developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that consists of combinations of laboratory practices and techniques, safety equipment, and laboratory facilities. Each combination is specifically appropriate for the operations performed, the documented or suspected routes of transmission of the infectious agents, and for the laboratory function or activity.

chemical agent – a chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate persons through

its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, obscurants, and flame retardants.

chemical simulant – a chemical substance that shares at least one characteristic of a chemical agent but with a reduced physiological effect.

Chemical Weapons Convention – international treaty that bans the production, acquisition, stockpiling, transfer, and use of chemical weapons for offensive measures. The CWC does not prohibit the manufacture and use of small amounts of chemical agent for defensive testing purposes.

half-life (lives) – (biology) The length of time it takes for half of a given substance deposited in a living organism to be metabolized or eliminated (chemistry). The time required for a given chemical reaction to affect half of the reactants present.

hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) – HAPs are pollutants, identified by Congress, which present or may present a threat of adverse effects to human health and/or the environment. HAPs are regulated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act. As of January 1, 1999, 188 air pollutants were listed as HAPs.

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Condition (IDLH) – NIOSH defines IDLH as a situation that poses a threat of exposure to airborne contaminants when that exposure is likely to cause death or immediate or delayed permanent adverse health effects or prevent escape from such an environment.

low concentration release – for purposes of this EA, any release of chemicals that comply with the criteria described in Section 2.1.5.2 Chemical Release Criteria.

pathogen – any biological organism capable of producing disease, especially a living microorganism.

Permissible exposure limits (PELs) – OSHA time-weighted average concentrations that must not be exceeded during any 8-hour work shift for a 40-hour workweek.

personal protective equipment (PPE) – protection equipment that prevents injury, sustains life, and allows for continued operational capability in environments that would be potentially hazardous to human health. Equipment may include protective masks and clothing used by individual soldiers and/or civilians.

range – area equipped for practice in shooting at targets. In this meaning, also called target range.

Recommended exposure limits (RELs) – NIOSH time weighted average concentrations for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour work week.

scoping – an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in an EIS and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. The process requires appropriate public participation.

simulant – see biological simulant and chemical simulant.

Short term exposure limits (STELs) – an OSHA or NIOSH 15-minute time weighted average that cannot be exceeded at any time during the workday.

suspended aerosols – Biological simulants that have been treated to remove their surface charge. Because of the lack of a surface charge these particles tend to drift in the atmosphere longer than nontreated material. See also aerosols.

Threshold limit value (TLV) – the amount of chemical in the air established by the American Conference of Industrial Hygienists that almost all healthy adult workers are predicted to be able to tolerate without adverse effects. There are three types:

- **TLV-TWA** (TLV-Time-Weighted Average), which is averaged over the normal eight-hour day/forty-hour workweek.
- **TLV-STELs** are 15-minute exposures that should not be exceeded for even an instant. It is not a stand-alone value but is accompanied by the TLV-TWA. It indicates a higher exposure that can be tolerated for a short time without adverse effect as long as the total time weighted average is not exceeded.
- **TLV-C** or **Ceiling limits** are the concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.